

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

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All communications and business letters should be addressed to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor and Publisher, New National Era, Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.
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1 copy three months	1 50
5 copies one year	10 00
5 copies six months	5 50
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

Pay Special Attention.

We have been sending notices to delinquent subscribers of the expiration of their terms of subscription. Either those notices have escaped their attention or they fail to see the importance of a prompt remittance. We most respectfully ask all friends of the cause of education, and all those who feel the necessity of such a journal as the NEW NATIONAL ERA, to continue their subscriptions, and to forward us as many new names as they can. Do not delay.

Parties in France.

After the first session it is hard to determine with any degree of certainty which party will have the majority in the Constituent Assembly. There is no doubt, however, that the whole combined energy of the republicans will be needed to establish those institutions under which they can hope to enjoy at length true prosperity and liberty. Powerful elements are opposing them, which will make the most strenuous efforts to have the fate of France once more laid in the hands of a monarch. It is known already that in many of the rural districts conservatives have been elected. This is to be expected, for the peasants, especially those in the south and parts of the west, who are yet profoundly ignorant, superstitious, and prejudiced, are entirely under the influence of the priests, who, as all the ultramontanes are legitimists. A large part of the old nobility, the natural enemies of equality and the sovereignty of the people, belong to that party. They believe in the divine right of kings, and preserve a fossil faith to the old Bourbons. For more than forty years they pay homage to the Count de Orléans, or "His Majesty the Fifth," as they style him, the last direct descendant of that family, who in the year 1830, when a boy, was sent into exile with his grandfather, CHARLES the Tenth, when the latter lost his throne through the revolution of July. Since that time he has always lived in other countries, mostly in Austria, and, as the docile disciple of his priests, under whose direction he was brought up, he is probably as little enlightened as his adherents about the great questions of the country and the needs of the French people. He has the merit, however, never to have been implicated in any plot for the restoration of the old regime. We do not know him well enough to determine whether his reserve is merely owing to disposition, or to a wise conviction that there are no longer any chances left to him. His supporters, it is true, have by no means reached that conclusion yet, though it hardly needs to be told that a party which, as it were, lives only on traditions of the past, whose representative can have no real hold on the hearts of the people who never have seen him, has not the shadow of a chance ever to get into power again, and is of consequence only in so far as it increases the ranks of the party antagonists of the republic. Far more dangerous are the princes of the house of Orléans, the sons of LOUIS PHILIPPE. All of them are well educated, and highly educated men, respectable and honorable in their private relations. Though ambitious and well versed in intrigue, they have judgment and sagacity enough to keep quiet when there is no chance for them, yet

are certain to watch their moment, and to be on the stage as soon as the hour seems propitious. There is the most powerful leader of their party, which is very large, particularly among the wealthy and the well-to-do middle classes, whose aspirations do not go beyond national prosperity, and who find their highest political ideal realized in the security of a well-regulated, peaceable government, with full liberty for their own pursuits, yet rather dread the full freedom of republican institutions as synonymous with mob-law. They contrast the orderly reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE with the short-lived ideal realized in 1848, and the corruption, the frauds, and the inward rottenness of the second empire, and their leaders will use all means in their power for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, with one of the Orleans princes at the head of it. No doubt that Prussia, far from putting any obstacle in the way of such an arrangement, would get well from it, as the best way of getting rid at once of the odious neighborhood of a republic. It cannot be denied that this party has many chances in its favor, the more so as the republicans are laboring under the disadvantage that the republic in France did not stand long enough to bestow its benefits on the people, and consequently they have no past to point at. Its repeatedly overthrow by the BONAPARTES has, moreover, produced a wide-spread impression that the French people are forever unfitted for self-government, and will never know how to preserve a French republic for any length of time.

The imperialists, as a matter of course, are all arrayed against the republic. Their number, once enormous, when the masses were yet blinded by reminiscences of the splendor and glory of the first empire, has necessarily much dwindled down, for it seems impossible that any respectable and decent man, no matter how prejudiced and confused in his opinions, should sincerely adhere to the third NAPOLEON after all the disasters and sufferings and disgrace which he has wretchedly brought upon the country, after the exposure of the frauds and corruption on which his rule was founded. Those who still cling to the empire comprise the most corrupt and dangerous class of men—unprincipled adventurers, who would not shrink from any crime for the object of getting into power again, and of rebuilding their fallen fortunes. Since they have no chance of reinstating the Emperor himself, who indeed has sunk too low in the estimation of all nations as to leave any hope that the united efforts of his supporters could ever raise him again, they will intrigue for the Prince Imperial, under the regency of his mother, the pious and exemplary Mrs. NAPOLEON, of Chislehurst, who would undoubtedly be a most desirable and pliant tool in their hands. It need not be said that this party has no more vitality now-days than even the legitimists, yet they can do harm by selling out to any other party willing to purchase their services, and it is by no means improbable that the Orleansists should do so in the hope of securing such a majority for themselves.

As we said before, the only source of strength which the republicans can oppose to all these combinations lies in their unity of action. Only by standing together, one for all and all for one, they can overcome their adversaries, who, divided as they are in their own objects and purposes, are at least united in their inflexible hostility to the republic. All the recent quarrels and dissensions among the republican leaders are therefore to be deplored as sources of weakness that may possibly even lead to defeat.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

This is an age of prophecy, and Washington appears to be the rendezvous of self-appointed prophets. Among the latest efforts of this highly endowed and superlatively qualified class, is to foreshadow the early retirement of Secretary BOWEN from the Treasury Department and the appointment of ex-Senator MORGAN, of New York, to fill the place thus vacated. To give a shadow of probability to such a prediction, the distinguished gentleman named has been a recent guest at the White House, and has enjoyed not only the hospitality, but the confidence of the President.

Now, while the wisecracker who assumes wisdom, though they have it not, may discover sufficient in the circumstance to which we refer, in their judgment, to point a prophecy, we can not give credit to them in this respect, as true prophets. It is intimated that the President and his Secretary of the Treasury do not harmonize strictly on the latter's policy for a speedy payment of the national debt. Mr. BOWEN desires that all the existing resources of the Government, in the way of internal revenues, shall be unrestricted in volume, and hence claims to the income tax as an important and equitable source of national revenue. He is of opinion that the wealth of the people should in a liberal degree bear its share of the national burdens, and we begin to think that he has struck the key-note of popular sentiment on that special point.

While we are of opinion that a liberal proportion of the existing debt, which has been contracted to save the national life and perpetuate our national institutions for the generations that are to come after us, should be left to them to liquidate, we doubt the propriety and wisdom of relieving the princely incomes of the rich from their share of the burdens to be borne at the present day. If this Union was saved for the poor man alone, then let him, through the internal and impost taxes that fall on his lot, pay the debt without a murmur. But the case does not present itself to us in that light. The nation has been preserved in its unity for the benefit of all its people, and the rich and poor should, as they have the ability, share alike the expense that has been entailed upon the country to save an imperiled Republic and extend the guarantees of freedom and equality to all men, irrespective of caste, color, or condition.

What the divergence between President GRANT and Secretary BOWEN on this point may be, we are not advised—neither do we care—but we have no idea that it extends to a point where they are to separate in the administration of the Government. Secretary BOWEN, as the head of the national exchequer, is entitled to his opinions on this point, and to be respected in them; and no one, we opine, will be more ready to yield that respect than the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Whether the policy of collecting a tax from the incomes of the people is to be changed, or to remain as it has been for years, rests exclusively with Congress. Should that body decide to remove the income tax from the statute-book, and relieve that class of the people who are best able to bear burdens from that character of taxation as a source of revenue, then Mr. BOWEN's peculiar views will yield gracefully to the expressed will of the law-making power.

Neither, in our judgment, should the strong desire of Mr. BOWEN to reduce the public debt as rapidly as is practicable, without oppressing the people, be set up as an objection against him to remove him from the trust that has been discharged so ably, so faithfully, and so usefully to the public welfare. While we do not clearly and fully agree with his make-haste policy in liquidating the public debt, we should regard it almost a national calamity to

change him from that important position for any other man in the country at the present moment, even if he should make free and voluntary tender of his resignation.

The people have confidence in the wisdom, sagacity, and integrity of Mr. BOWEN as head of the financial department of the nation. They do not call for a change. Indeed they would deprecate it at this time, for the reason that the experiment would be too hazardous, and there is no impending condition of things that demands or will justify it. It is wisest and best to let well-enough alone, and leave those who are seeking position at the expense of this change to nurse their ambitions until after the fourth of March, 1873, when a new field may be opened to them.

Life Unprotected.

The recent fearful slaughter on the Hudson River Railroad is another illustration of the carelessness and indifference prevailing in our country concerning the protection of life. Not a week passes without some railroad accident; steamers with hundreds of passengers are lost on our rivers and lakes; in our cities new buildings are blown down, burying families under their ruins; boilers explode in factories, and thousands of lives are thus destroyed in the course of the year. As a matter of course, all such cases are investigated; juries are called together, and a verdict is rendered censuring some employee or company. Damages are paid to the injured, or to the relatives of the killed, but no protective measures for the future are taken. Life is carried on with the same feverish haste as before, until another accident strikes the community again with awe and sends new victims to untimely graves. Life is a constant struggle with danger anyhow, and there are pursuits which in themselves are necessarily and inevitably dangerous; but he who engages in them does so with his eyes open, conscious of the fate that may await him. The soldier, the navigator, the pioneer beyond the borders of civilization, the explorer who for the sake of science ventures in a murderous climate among savage tribes, they all know that at any moment they may have to confront death, and are ready for it; and the daring, enterprising spirit, carried over to recklessness, who prompts them, and is peculiar to our people, is one of the causes of the rapid growth and development of the country. Quite different, however, is it with those accidental catastrophes, which might be entirely prevented by proper care and prudence. It is indeed an outrage on civilization that here, with all our much-praised means of locomotion, one cannot venture on an excursion or a necessary business trip without taking life, while in Europe we do not hear of accidents for many years. Yet there, too, countries are covered by nets of railroads, steamers ply on the rivers; the companies that start them consist of men, the employees are men, with human dispositions and human frailties. All the difference lies in the greater regard for human life, the higher estimation in which it is held there, and consequently safety is always made the first condition in every enterprise started for the convenience of the public. Reckless individuals, who might imperil themselves, jump from cars while in motion, take exposed positions and the like are restrained by special regulations, which are rigidly enforced. There the government assumes as far as it has power the duty of protecting life from accidents, a duty which is left in the hands of companies or individuals that frequently omit essential precautions merely for the sake of economy. As appears from the investigation of the accident near Newburgh, a watchman was removed from the draw two months ago, who, if retained in that place, might have prevented the whole disaster.

We pride ourselves on our civilization, and, indeed, it is undeniable that we have accomplished much within a short space of time, yet we cannot cope with Europe before we shall display that care and solicitude in the protection of life which is one of the distinctive features of higher culture. The lower a people stands on the scale of civilization, the lower its estimation of human life, its disregard of danger, and its certain brutal contempt of life, are the highest qualities which all uncivilized tribes admire in man. He who can fling it away readily and cheerfully is their hero. The warrior always occupied the highest position among them, and the more enemies he killed the greater his fame was. In the middle ages those crude notions were in full bloom. To brave death for mere display, or in order to avenge imaginary insults, was considered a merit, and even a part of the honor of a knight. Deadly encounters between them in the presence of admiring spectators were of frequent occurrence. Religious fanaticism, too, did its best to assert the worthlessness of life, and gloried in throwing it away for the hoped-for glories of another world. In Europe deeds and bull-fights are remnants of the old barbarous times, but they are on the decrease too, the number of victims is comparatively small, and besides no one is compelled to engage in them, while among us hundreds of unoffending people are massacred every year, owing merely to the absence of the protection due to human life.

Protection and Wages.

A comparison between the wages of labor in the United States and Europe is an argument in favor of a protective tariff that comes directly home to the pockets of our working men, and should incline every American who lives by the sweat of his brow in favor of a continuance of that policy. The following contrast between the compensations of labor in the United States and England is worth the serious reflection of every laborer:

England.—Best pattern-maker, per week, \$9.00; best brass-finisher, per week, \$3.75; apprentice, first year, per week, 72 cents; second year, per week, \$1.20. Coal for steam, 2,240 lbs., 72 cents. Building lots for manufacturing purposes in Leeds, per square yard, 72 cents. Money easy at 5 per cent. Building lots in the city of Leeds can be bought at the above rates, 5 to 10 per cent. down, \$1 to 44 per cent. interest. Insurance on £100, \$1.20.
America.—Best pattern-maker, per week, \$21; brass-finisher, per week, \$18; apprentice, first year, per week, \$3.50; second year, \$5; coal for steam, 2,000 lbs., \$3.50; building lots, as well located in Boston, per acre, \$9; money hard at 7 to 10; building lots in Boston, 25 per cent. or more down, 6 to 7 1/2 interest; insurance on \$100, \$1.50.

This comparison, remarkable as it shows the difference in the price of labor to be, is not the worst effect of the present free-trade policy of England. An apprentice serves seven years, his pay during his long apprenticeship averaging only two dollars a week. In large establishments the work of apprentices is classified, so that an apprentice is kept at the same work until he becomes as skillful and reliable as a good journeyman. When there comes a dull time the manufacturer employs his apprentices and discharges his journeyman until business revives. They are paid only an average of two dollars a week against the twenty dollars or so a week paid by American manufacturers to journeyman at the same kind of business.

How greatly this difference in wages increases the advantage of the English manufacturer over the American any one with ordinary understanding can see.

Without a high tariff Americans cannot

compete with English manufacturers and continue to pay the present price of labor. They will either be driven out of the market, or wages here must be reduced to the English standard of about a third the price here. It is for American laborers to decide whether the tariff shall be repealed that they may have the privilege of buying "cheap British goods" and receive English wages for their labor. Protection and high wages, or free trade and little pay or none at all, is the issue between them. They can no more expect to have cheap English goods and high American wages than the husbandman can look for a bountiful harvest who neglects to improve seed time. The European employer has a glutted labor market at his very door, from which he can readily supply all his wants upon his own terms. The European laborer can neither rely upon permanent employment nor remunerative wages. The most he hopes for is enough to keep soul and body together, and he has nothing to hope for in the future. Let American laborers permit protection to American industry to be withdrawn and in a few years they will be reduced to the same degraded and hopeless condition as their wretched European brethren.

Education the Bane of Democracy.

The very bitter opposition a great portion of the Democratic press of the country and many of the Democratic members of Congress make to a law establishing and enforcing a system of national education, proves that now, as in the days of slavery, the Democratic party consider "education the bane of Democracy." They are undoubtedly right in this belief. Democracy and intelligence can no more exist together than virtue and vice, or fire and water. As unobjectionable as the bill introduced into the House by Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, is, it found no favor with the Democracy. On the contrary, it met their most decided opposition.

The principles of the bill are such as every true American ought to approve, for it seems to have been drawn with great care and moderation. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Superintendent of National Schools in each State, at a salary of \$3,000, who shall divide his State into as many divisions as the State has representatives in Congress, and for each of these divisions there is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a district superintendent, at a salary of \$2,000. The divisions are to be divided into school districts, with a local superintendent in each district, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not more than \$3 per day for the time actually employed. The local superintendent is to select the place for the school house, and is to purchase or hire it in the name of the United States. The school books are to be prescribed by the State superintendent, under the discretion of the Commissioner of Education, and are to be furnished gratuitously to those unable to pay for them. No books are to be used and no instruction given favoring the peculiar tenets of any religious sect. The Secretary of the Treasury is to provide rules in conformity to the law providing for the payment of teachers, land, school-houses, and other objects designed by the bill.

The Commissioner of Education is to make an annual report to Congress, and to prescribe rules for the government of superintendents and inspectors. A direct tax of \$50,000,000 is imposed and apportioned among the States; the sum raised in each State to be expended for the purposes of education in that State. The act is to take effect July 1, 1871, but any State may, in lieu of paying the tax, provide for the suitable education of all children within its borders; and if the President be satisfied at the expiration of twelve months that there is established in that State a suitable system of common schools, no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or the assessment of the tax thereon.

Nice Prospect for Loyal Governors.

The rebel House of Representatives of North Carolina has impeached Governor HOLMES for the crime of loyalty to the Union, and the Senate is now trying him. In addition to this, the rebel Democrats of Florida are threatening the impeachment of Governor REYNOLDS, of that State, for a similar offence. In Georgia they are clamoring for the impeachment and deposition of Governor BULLOCK. The rebels of Texas, under the lead of the Galveston *Bulletin*, demand the impeachment of Governor DAVIS, of that State. And finally, Governor CLAYTON, of Arkansas, is to be impeached if the rebels have the power. Why Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, has not been selected for sacrifice we do not know. But his time is only deferred, we suppose, because the rebels and treacherous Republicans have not a majority in the Legislature.

While the rebels of the South are thus pursuing with bitter hatred every loyal man in office, and are murdering by wholesale those out of office, Congress is engaged day after day in trying to conciliate these ruffianly traitors by new concessions. The louder the traitors bluster and threaten, the more numerous their murders and other outrages, and the more contempt they exhibit for the Government, the more "conciliatory" Congress becomes to them. In the hope of inducing them to stop their bloody work, Congress has just removed every disability from nearly every rebel, no matter how deep his hands may have been dyed in loyal blood during and since the rebellion. JEFF. DAVIS, QUANTRELL, and SURRATT, and the whole gang of rebel leaders, are eligible to seats in Congress and a Southern Senator is for removing the few remaining obstacles in their way.

The upshot of the whole matter will be that rebels will be more brutal and lawless against the loyal people South, and more vindictive in their hatred of the Government and the North. No concession yet made to them has had the slightest effect in conciliating them or staying their brutal work. On the contrary, it has but invigorated their hatred to a higher pitch. It looks as though the majority in Congress had deliberately resolved to give over the loyal people of the South to the rebels, and that they were bent on giving the control of the Government over to the rebel Democracy in 1873. All but three or four of the Southern States are already in the hands of the rebels, and the others have been made pretty sure to follow their lead by the timid, if not cowardly, course of Congress.

Murdering Our Credit.

The New York *Tribune* is undoubtedly honest in the solicitude it expresses for the national credit, and its anxiety for the gradual reduction of the national debt as the surest means of preserving it. But we suspect its desire is somewhat modified by circumstances; we mean that its anxiety depends upon the way the money is raised to make this reduction. If the revenue be from sources acceptable to it, then it is most anxious to see the debt diminished year by year. But it seems unwilling to make any sacrifice, or to give up a single prejudice, to secure this object. We think the bitter warfare made upon the income tax will justify us in this opinion. The *Tri-*

bune likes the tax on whiskey and tobacco because Mr. GRADLEY uses neither. But the tax on incomes over two thousand dollars is a bird of another color.

That comes home to the *Tribune*. Therefore it is unjust and iniquitous. And so with a tariff on foreign imports. There is probably not an article—certainly very few—imported that Mr. GRADLEY consumes—not even tea and coffee, we suspect. So the *Tribune* makes no sacrifice in advocating a high protective tariff. It would be unjust to intimate that Mr. GRADLEY is not sincerely and disinterestedly in favor of protection. We mean to insinuate no such thing. But, if he were consistent, would he urge as an argument against repealing the tariff the fact that it would injure our credit by diminishing the resources of the Government, while he so persistently demands the repeal of the income tax, which would produce the same result, differing only in degree?

The repeal of the income tax would diminish our resources nearly \$12,500,000. A modification of the tariff might reduce it a larger sum, and it might not. At any rate, either act will have the same influence upon the public credit. We are most decidedly in favor of a protective tariff, for the sake of protection and also for revenue. We think its repeal would, therefore, be a deadly calamity. It would discourage American enterprise and injure American credit, while the repeal of the income tax would only injure our public credit. The fact, or these facts, constitute the difference between us and the New York *Tribune*. We believe it the part of sound policy to require the wealth of the nation to pay this small amount towards lessening our debt, sustaining our credit, and relieving the labor of the country from a portion of the present burden.

Selling the Southern Heart.

General LEE's rebel college in Virginia, the tone of the rebel press, and the speeches of Southern orators, are not the only agencies employed at the South to keep alive the old feeling of hatred to the Government and the Union. They have taken to making rebel school-books and teaching secession and disloyalty in their primary schools. A school-master down here in Alexandria, and another in Louisville, have "jointly and severally" prepared a school-book, which is to serve as a model for other ambitious pedagogues and authors. It is a marvel of malignity, and falsehood, and ignorance, and dishonesty. To show what mental stuff Southern youths are hereafter to be fed upon, so far as this miserable hotch-pot can meet the demand, we give a few specimens. After setting forth in the preface its purpose, it alleges that "the Southern people, who had for years been prevented from enjoying their constitutional rights in the North," justly regarded this as "the commencement of hostilities." It was "alleged that the property, lives, and liberty of the citizens were threatened by the aggressive aspect of the incoming administration." "South Carolina was the first to act," and the Confederates, "having tried peaceful measures to no purpose," attacked and captured Fort Sumter. This forcible appropriation of Federal property gave the North for the first time a correct idea of the real condition of things." Mr. Lincoln reached Washington in a Scotch cap and cloak, "and was invested in office while surrounded by an armed guard." There seems to have been no real desire at the North, according to this work, to preserve the Union; but "the moderate and peace makers were everywhere beaten and put down." "If any were rash enough to attempt to stem the tide of madness, they were either knocked down and beaten or grossly insulted." Virginia left the Union because "the President had forced a sword into her hands." Among the Northern people the "noblest and most earnest passions of the human heart were appealed to. Influential journals declared that the Southern were degenerate, that the men were cowards and bullies, and the women beautiful and loaded with jewels." "Body and Beauty" was one of the watchwords of the hour. "Not a few handsome youths joined the army for the privilege of wearing the buttons." "Colonel Ellsworth, a famous rough and circus rider, of Chicago, commanded a Zouave regiment that invaded Virginia," &c., &c.

It is brutal and heartless to rejoice in the accidental misfortunes which may befall an enemy, but it is only natural and human to look with delight on him when, in his endeavors to injure us, he comes to grief by making himself ridiculous. ANDY JOHNSON, when swinging round the circle, and leaving the Constitution in the hands of the people, caused great gratification to the Republicans than he ever could give to the Democrats. It is in this sense that we heartily congratulate Mr. BLAIR on his first speech in the Senate. He wasted a large amount of empty rage, denunciations, and bluster on the fifteenth amendment, though, when taken to task by Mr. MORRIS, he had to admit its constitutionality, and thus was placed in the position of fighting the air. This was certainly as harmless a pleasure as firing blank shots for the object of reducing a fort. It makes a noise, does not hurt anybody, yet shows that Mr. BLAIR is well versed in the Democratic catechism, which all Democrats are bound to denounce, by the fifteenth amendment whenever there is a chance, as in the blessed days of ANDREW JOHNSON. Our venerable friend, the reverend PETROLEUM NASBY, then postmaster at the Confederate Cross-Roads, once said that when he wanted to abuse somebody, and did not know exactly whom, he always thought it safest to abuse JUDAS ISCARIOT. Since the fifteenth amendment has become part of the Constitution, it has become the JUDAS ISCARIOT of the Democrats, and Mr. BLAIR thus virtually followed the example of NASBY when turning his first somersault in the Senate. No Republican will object to such performances, except perhaps Mr. SCHURZ, as whom rests the responsibility for Mr. BLAIR's presence in the Senate.

Mr. Blair's First Somersault in the Senate.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that no person will be appointed Governor of this District not in full accord with the Republican party. Efforts are being made; we are informed, to secure the appointment to that high office of a person who is strong in sympathy with the moneyed rebel classes, and an enemy to the newly enfranchised classes. Republicans, you must let the foolish differences of the past go to the wall, and urge upon the President of the United States some gentleman who is known to be fully up to the idea of equal and exact justice to all men. There has been but one thorough-going Republican name mentioned for the position of Governor who would be likely to accept—that name is SAYLES J. BOWEN. Other candidates for the position there are, but their Republicanism is under a cloud. We must have a man whose fidelity to the party is unquestionable. We pledge ourselves to stand by the selections of the Republican party for offices under the new government fairly and honorably made.

A Cold Reception.

Some days ago Mr. SATISBURY, the distinguished temperance Senator from Delaware, in one of his most eloquent speeches, formally nominated Gen. HANCOCK as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. But for some unaccountable reason the nomination has met with no response from the Democratic press—perhaps we should say for some unexplained reason, for it can hardly be considered unaccountable. There is, in our opinion, a very satisfactory reason for the chilling reception given Mr. SATISBURY's nomination. HANCOCK fought on the wrong side during the rebellion, and has not shown sufficient sorrow for his offense against the rebel Democracy. If he had imitated the example of Gen. BLAIR in his efforts to undo all that the country had won in the victory over treason he would have been an eligible Democratic candidate. But now he is out of the question. It is too late for him to qualify himself for the position the Delaware Senator has selected him for. Gen. BLAIR has too much the start for him. Or better still,

JEFF. DAVIS, WADE HAMPTON, GOV. YANCEY, and ALBERT PIKE are all ready at their hands. None of these rebel heroes need to atone for the part they played during the war, or do any outrageous act, like BLAIR's revolutionary letter, to commend them to a national Democratic convention. But since Gen. LEE's death it may cause them some perplexity to choose a proper candidate. If he had lived, he would probably have been selected their standard bearer in 1872, as he was in 1861. Being the meanest as well as the ablest of all the rebel generals, he was fairly entitled to that distinction. His death was a calamity to the Democratic party that will cause them no small trouble.

Things at West Point.

The "bad fame" this institution achieved in the days of slavery is in a fair way to be sustained under its present control unless a radical change in its management is made. The systematic and malignant persecution of the colored Cadet SMITH from the day he entered the Academy is not its worst feature. Nor is the expulsion of the three cadets, because this outrage was committed, ostensibly at least, on the pretext of hatred for falsehood. But both of these outrages, and the conduct of the officers in command, show that a thorough reform is needed. They prove in the first place the demoralization of the cadets, and in the next the incompetency of the officers. But what will do even more to keep alive the notoriety the Academy won as a nursery for slavery principles, is the fact that it is still infested by bitter rebels, who are tolerated in the expression of their treasonable sentiments whenever the mood is on them.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* illustrates what we mean by stating that not long ago Cadet HOLYX, of Georgia, made in the cadets mess hall the statement, that "if any 4-4 Yankees are buried on my land, I will dig up their d-d bones and kick them into the street; and by Yankees I mean any body north of Mason and Dixon's line." An ex-soldier named McALMONT, of Ohio, appointed cadet by General GARFIELD, reported HOLYX to Cadet UPTON, the commandant, who excused the rebel for the outrage; and what was still more cowardly, he took no notice of an assault made on Cadet McALMONT for reporting HOLYX. To be sure, McALMONT whipped the ruffian who struck him, but that does not justify General Upton in winking at so gross a breach of discipline, and that he did so shows how much the Academy needs purging of its rebel element and all who wink at it.

The Southern Outrages.

Murders and other outrages by Southern rebels are becoming so frequent and so bold that Copperhead papers of the more decent sort have learned to deny, and some are even honest enough to admit and deprecate them, and a Democrat of the Kentucky Legislature has gone so far as to offer a resolution admitting the existence of a band of assassins known as Ku-Klux, and demanding some means for suppressing their systematic outrages. Now and then there is a Democratic editor or a legislator cleared enough to see the fatal consequences of these murders. But even if this were not so, there can be no more doubt of the existence of a band of assassins South, composed of rebels, by whom Republicans are murdered day after day, almost by the scores, for no other offences, than there is of the existence of the sun in Heaven.

The report made by Gen. SCHURZ and by the officers of the army stationed at the South, by the whole loyal press, and by tens of thousands of reputable witnesses, leave no room for doubt or cavil. And the committee recently appointed by Congress to investigate these outrages are gathering still more overwhelming and damning proof of the frequency and enormity of these murders and their uniform brutality towards loyal men. The committee have thus far confined their investigations mainly to North Carolina, and they reveal a very alarming and dangerous state of affairs. The testimony given is of the most startling character, and will justify the most stringent measures on the part of Congress for the suppression and punishment of the outrages daily perpetrated there. Unless this be done no loyal man can long remain at the South.

The New Form of Government.

Congress having passed a law giving to the District of Columbia a territorial form of government, it behooves the Republicans of the District to organize and make strenuous efforts to place the government in the hands of the party of progress. With this in view the Republicans of that portion of the county of Washington in the neighborhood of Uniontown, Good Hope, Stantonville, Giesboro, and Potomac City have organized a Republican club, with an efficient executive committee, and have gone to work. The president of the club is Mr. Solomon G. Brown, with William Taylor as secretary. This is the first Republican organization under the new order of things. They ask the united assistance of all true Republicans in the District.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that no person will be appointed Governor of this District not in full accord with the Republican party. Efforts are being made; we are informed, to secure the appointment to that high office of a person who is strong in sympathy with the moneyed rebel classes, and an enemy to the newly enfranchised classes. Republicans, you must let the foolish differences of the past go to the wall, and urge upon the President of the United States some gentleman who is known to be fully up to the idea of equal and exact justice to all men. There has been but one thorough-going Republican name mentioned for the position of Governor who would be likely to accept—that name is SAYLES J. BOWEN. Other candidates for the position there are, but their Republicanism is under a cloud. We must have a man whose fidelity to the party is unquestionable. We pledge ourselves to stand by the selections of the Republican party for offices under the new government fairly and honorably made.

Celebrating Their Victory.

The admission of Dr. MILLER, of Georgia, a bitter rebel, to a seat in the Senate has created the greatest delight among his rebel friends in that State. They very naturally look upon it as a victory deserving especial commemoration, and the method they adopted was entirely characteristic. It was to hang Gov. BULLOCK in effigy, as a proof of their appreciation of the importance of the act. To have fully carried out their wishes they would have hung Gov. BULLOCK in proper person; but not deeming that quite safe, they vented their gratitude upon his effigy, and will probably be content with assassinating some less conspicuous Republican. This is the comment they make upon the GRADLEY doctrine of universal forgiveness and pardon of all past offences. It is another proof of the sentimental humbug that reconciles them to the Government, and make them peaceable, law-abiding citizens, Congress has only to render them eligible to every office under the Government! Congress has just admitted a

traitor to a seat in that body in preference to a loyal man, and straightway his rebel constituents show how far the